NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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Part XIV.

LAMELLICORNES (CETONIDES).

Dilochrosis Frenchi, sp.nov.

Ovalis; splendide viridis, antennis tarsisque piceis, capite subtus prosterno coxis femoribusque anticis capillis fulvis ornatis; clypeo sat angusto sat elongato antice vix emarginato, fortiter crebre punctulato; capite postice lævi; antennarum clava quam articuli ceteri conjuncti subbreviori; prothorace sat transverso, in medio sparsim subtiliter ad latera magis crebre sat fortiter punctulato (punctuarum interstitiis subtilissime confertim punctulatis), postice quam antice plus quam duplo latiori, postice lobato (quam *Hemipharis* vix minus fortiter), lobi profunde emarginati angulis rotundato-obtusis; scutello ut *Hemipharis* conformato confertim subtilissime punctulato; elytris et confertim subtilissime et distincte (quam *Hemipharis insularis* multo magis fortiter) seriatim punctulatis, latera versus sat distincte transversim strigatis apicem versus ut *H. insularis* callosis, pone humeros parum sinuatis; pygidio concentrice sat fortiter strigato; mesosterni processu fere ut *H. insularis* sed ad apicem subreclinato; tibiis anticis extus sat fortiter tridentatis, posterioribus extus infra medium spina fere ut *D. atripennis*, Macl. armatis; tarsis fere ut *Hemipharis insularis*. [Long. 13, lat. 7 lines.

The long and acuminate mesosternal process and strongly lobed prothorax of this species associate it with *Hemipharis*. M. Lacordaire considered *Hemipharis* a mere section of *Schizorrhina*,

but more recently Dr. Kraatz and M. Thomson have not only treated it as a distinct genus but have formed other genera at its expense. Some of these latter are, I think, very unsatisfactorily characterised, and founded on slight characters, even colour being treated as generic. Strictly speaking, this present insect cannot be referred to any of them, as its uniform metallic colouring distinguishes it from all except *Hemipharis* itself, while its scarcely emarginate clypeus and spinose posterior tibiæ are inconsistent with a place in that genus as limited by the abovenamed authors. I am unwilling, however, to propose a new genus, both because subdivision appears to me already to have been carried rather to an extreme in this group and because it is possible I may have overlooked some generic name of non-Australian species. As there is nothing except colour in this insect absolutely inconsistent with a place in *Dilochrosis* as briefly characterised by M. Thomson, and as (apart from the form of the clypeus, which, according to the diagnosis, is variable in that genus) it seems to me nearly related to *Schizorrhina atripennis*, Macl., structurally, which Dr. Kraatz says is a *Dilochrosis*, I am probably not far wrong in adopting that name. The colour of this insect is a very dark but extremely brilliant green, and I know no other *Schizorrhinid* bearing much resemblance to it. Its extremely short apical ventral segment and pygidium strongly gibbous hindward indicate its being a male.

N. Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

Diaphonia lateralis, sp.nov.

Sat nitida; ferruginea, capite (clypei disco ferrugineo nigro-bimaculato) prothorace (lateribus exceptis) elytris (marginibus ad latera et apicem, basi summa et costa suturali exceptis late ferrugineis) pygidii basi propygidio corporis subtus suturis metasterni lateribus genubus tibiis tarsisque nigris vel nigropiceis; capite (parte mediana postica sublævi excepta) sat fortiter sat crebre punctulato; prothorace obsolete (valde leviter, in medio sparsissime vix manifeste latera versus paullo magis crebre minus leviter) punctulato; scutello

puncturis nonnullis subobsoletis impresso; elytris obscure costatis, inter costas inæqualiter sat crasse punctulatis, latera versus fortiter transversim rugatis; pygidio fortiter gibboso longitudinaliter sulcato (sulco in medio interrupto), concentrice strigato; corpore subtus fulvo-hirto.

[Long. 13, lat. $7\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

The elytral sculpture is about as coarse as in *Diaphonia Parryi*, Jans., but considerably less close. The elytral costæ are much like those of *Metallesthes metallescens*, White, but evidently a little stronger; the intervals between the costæ are not in the least sulciform. The hinder part of the suture is strongly and narrowly carinate, but is not spiniform at the apex.

I cannot refer this species to any of Dr. Kraatz' genera. It comes nearest, I think, to *Chlorobapta*, of which, however, the green colour of the elytra is made a character (the name being derived from it). But apart from colour, this insect differs from *Chlorobapta (e.g., C. frontalis*, Don.) in the form of its mososternal process, which is different from that of any other *Cetonid* known to me. This process is of triangular form, the apex of the triangle being directed hindward and fitted into an emargination of the metasternum, and its base (the longest side of the triangle) forming the front of the process, which is consequently truncate in front, this truncate front margin of the mesosternal process being as wide as the distance from eye to eye across the front of the head, but projecting forward very little more than does the mesosternal process of *C. frontalis*. The typical example is evidently a male; its antennal club is about as long as the clypeus; its front tibiæ are unarmed externally; its four posterior tibiæ have a median blunt projection (scarcely a spine), the ventral segments are widely concave longitudinally (more widely and less deeply than in *C. frontalis*), its clypeus scarcely differs from that of *frontalis* except in being more strongly (but not very deeply) and triangularly emarginate in front and with somewhat more upturned margins, its prothorax is very like that of *frontalis* in all respects except in its sides being considerably more divergent hindward near the base (concealing the summit of the mesothoracic

epimera), its elytra are very much more strongly emarginate behind the shoulders, so that the humeral lobes are very much more prominent (they are as in *Cacochroa gymnopleura*, Fisch.); the scutellum (being wide at the base) forms an equilateral triangle.

Queensland; in the S. Australian Museum.

Diaphonia euclensis, sp.nov.

Sat nitida; nigra, prothorace (macula bene determinata magna discoidali plus minus trapezoidali et linea basali angusta exceptis) scutelli disco et elytris (lineis tenuibus suturali et laterali, hac a basi vix ad medium extensa, exceptis) flavo-testaceis; capite postice pygidio et corpore subtus sat dense cinereo-hirsutis; capite dense rugulose punctulato; prothorace sat crebre dupliciter (puncturis magnis et nonnullis multo minoribus intermixtis, latera versus gradatim nonnihil crassioribus) vix rugulose punctulato, linea dorsali lævi instructo; scutello utrinque juxta basin fortiter punctulato; elytris sat crasse inæqualiter punctulatis et plus minusve obsolete costulatis; pygidio concentrice strigato.

♂. Tibiis anticis inermibus vel obtuse vix manifeste infra medium dentatis, intermediis inermibus, posticis infra medium dente parvo armatis; abdomine longitudinaliter concavo; antennarum clava elongata.

♀. Tibiis anticis externe fortiter tridentatis, intermediis dente acuto posticis dentibus 2 (superiori minuto) armatis; abdomine æqualiter convexo; antennarum clava brevi.

[Long. 13-14, lat. $6\frac{1}{2}$-$6\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

The sculpture throughout is extremely like that of *Hemichnoodes Mniszechi*, Jans., except that that of the scutellum is confined to the anterior corners, leaving the middle line and the apex broadly lævigate, whereas in *H. Mniszechi* it is continuous across the base. The suture is only slightly carinate behind (though more so than in *H. Mniszechi)* and is not in the least protuberant at the apex. The mesosternal process is of the shape usual in *Diaphonia (D.*

Parryi, *dorsalis*, &c.), but is a little larger than in most of its congeners; it is extremely nitid and bears a few conspicuous punctures about its apex (in *H. Mniszechi* it is very similar in form and size but is coarsely punctulate throughout). The antennal club in the male is as long as the clypeus, in the female considerably shorter. The clypeus is somewhat deeply and triangularly emarginate in front, with moderately thickened sides (scarcely differing from that of *D. Parryi*). The prothorax is trapezoidal in the male, with its front margin less than half as wide as the base, but in the female is less narrowed in front with the sides a little more rounded. The mesothoracic epimera are moderately visible from above (as in *D. dorsalis*). The post-humeral emargination, and the humeral lobes, of the elytra are as in *D. dorsalis*; and the scutellum is shaped as in *D. dorsalis*, *Parryi*, and others. The pygidium in both sexes is much larger and more protuberant than in *D. dorsalis*. On account of this last-named character it is possible Dr. Kraatz would place this insect in *Hemichnoodes*, but it does not agree with that genus in its other principal character (the form of the base of the prothorax), in respect of which it closely resembles *Diaphonia Parryi*. Indeed, I cannot regard *Hemichnoodes* as sufficiently distinct from *Diaphonia* to justify the formation of the genus, and should prefer to let *H. Mniszechi* remain in *Diaphonia*, where it was originally placed.

It is just possible that this species may be a variety of *Diaphonia (Schizorrhina) nigriceps*, Blanch., which is too briefly characterised for certain identification (though I believe a very different insect in my collection to be Blanchard's species); the prothorax of *D. nigriceps*, however, is described as having some "obsolete darker (than the general fulvous colour) median spots," with which the present insect does not at all agree, the prothorax of the (half dozen or so) specimens that I have seen having its entire disc occupied by one more or less exactly trapezoidal sharply defined black spot, which is so large as to leave merely a moderately (and somewhat equally) wide margin of the fulvous groundcolour on all sides. If it should prove to be a var. of *D. nigriceps*, it would

still, I think, be convenient for it to bear a distinctive name. The description of *D. nigriceps* scarcely refers to anything except colour, size, and markings.

S.W. Australia; Eucla district.

DIAPHONIA SATELLES, sp.nov.

♂. Minus convexa; sat nitida; nigra, prothoracis lateribus (et exemplorum nonnullorum marginibus ceteris) elytris (vitta lata suturali mox ante apicem utrinque recurva excepta) pygidioque (apice summo excepto) testaceis; corpore subtus (præsertim ad latera) pedibusque (tarsis exceptis) pilis elongatis pallide fuscis vestitis; capite sat opaco dense rugulose, prothorace sat fortiter (in disco sparsim, ad latera sat crebre) nullo modo rugulose, punctulatis; scutello ad latera puncturis sat magnis nonnullis impresso; elytris sat crasse sat inæqualiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis nonnullis leviter convexis; pygidio concentrice strigato; tibiis anticis extus plus minusve obsolete 3-dentatis, intermediis extus 2-dentatis, posticis extus crenulatis et dentibus 2 majoribus armatis; abdomine longitudinaliter concavo; antennarum clava quam clypeus longiori; prothorace postice quam antice multo plus quam duplo latiori, lateribus pone apicem manifeste coarctatis.

[Long. 10, lat. 6 lines.

♀. A mari differt forma convexa, elytris nigris vitta discoidali (postice plus minusve abbreviata) testacea ornatis; prothoracis disco scutelloque magis crebre punctulatis; illo postice quam antice vix magis quam duplo latiori; tibiarum omnium dentibus majoribus, tarsis brevioribus; abdomine æqualiter convexo; antennarum clava quam clypeus breviori.

[Long. 9-11, lat. 5½-6 lines.

The male and female are so unlike each other that it is only lately I have become satisfied of their specific identity. The two forms occur in the same localities, and of one I have seen only males, of the other only females. Mr. Tepper adds information which seems conclusive to the effect that he bred both forms from

a small batch of pupæ that he obtained at the root of a tree. The principal differences are in the male being an unusually depressed *Diaphonia*, while the female is a very convex one, and in the male elytra being bright testaceous with the suture more or less widely blackish (the blackish vitta thus formed being dilated in a curve, or sending out a short curved branch on either side a little in front of the apex), while the elytra of the female are black with a more or less short testaceous vitta running from the middle of the base hindward. It should be noted that the upper surface of the hind body is testaceous in both sexes and that its testaceous colour is continued in some examples on to the edges of the ventral segments, also that I have seen one male in which there are two testaceous spots on the clypeus.

The sculpture and pubescence of this insect are almost exactly as in *D. dorsalis*, Don., and its male bears a good deal of resemblance to the male of *dorsalis* in general appearance. It is, however, more depressed, with its prothorax considerably more transverse and its elytra of different shape, being considerably narrowed hindward from immediately behind the base. The sutural stria does not (as it does in *dorsalis)* commence on the base of the elytra and follow the outline of the scutellum, but commences immediately *behind* the scutellum. The suture is very decidedly, though not very strongly, carinate, but is not at all protuberant at the apex. The mesosternal process is a little longer and more prominent than in *dorsalis*, with its sides more parallel. The antennal club is much shorter. The clypeus is scarcely different except in being more closely punctulate. The mesothoracic *epimera* are less conspicuous from above. The humeral lobes are a little less prominent. Besides the above specified distinctions from *dorsalis*, the dark markings of the upper surface are very different, that of the prothorax being much larger and differently shaped, the sutural vitta of the elytra being prolonged to the apex, &c., and the shoulders being devoid of a dark spot; also the tibiæ are differently dentate.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln; York's Peninsula, &c.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

CHALCOPTERUS PULCHER, Blackb. *(antea*, p. 78).

The mention of the habitat (Queensland) was accidentally omitted.

AMARYGMUS RUTILIPES, Blackb. *(antea*, p. 100).

The mention of the habitat (N. S. Wales; Blue Mts.) was accidentally omitted.

CURCULIONIDÆ (BRACHYDERINÆ).

PROSAYLEUS COMOSUS, Germ.

Either this insect is one of a series of very closely allied species (most of them as yet undescribed) or it is extremely widely distributed in S. Australia and variable to the last degree. I believe the latter to be the case, as, with a considerable series before me, I find that although specimens may be selected which on a casual glance it is scarcely possible to believe conspecific with each other, yet no definite character appears to distinguish them, and, moreover, they are connected by intermediate forms in the most puzzling manner.

The following characters are common to all the specimens I am considering :—prothorax with the sides well rounded (that of the male more elongate and with less strongly rounded sides than that of the female), elytra clothed with rather long erect setæ, conjointly narrowly rounded at the apex, and having their shoulders rounded.

The size varies from long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ to long. 4 lines, and it is difficult to find two specimens in which the scales form an identical pattern. The most constant marking (which seldom varies much except by abrasion) is a narrow flexuous line of whitish scales on each side of the prothorax. In one form the prevalent scales of the upper surface are dark fuscous and the lighter scales are quite silvery-white, forming (besides the prothoracic lines mentioned above) on each elytron a narrow sutural vitta, a spot near the scutellum, and a wide lateral vitta (suddenly dilated about the middle of its

length). In successive examples the fuscous scales become paler and the light scales more greyish till they come to almost the same colour, when the surface presents a pale fawn colour with the markings not much paler, and then in other examples all the markings of the elytra except the lateral ones are nearly wanting. I have examples before me in which the groundcolour is dark fuscous and there is only the feeblest indication of the markings, but I think these are all more or less abraded, or at least old and faded. It is quite possible that I am mistaken in associating all these forms, especially as there seems to be some variation (apart from sex) in the transversity of the prothorax, but after a good deal of consideration I find myself quite unable to discover stable characters for subdividing them.

PROSAYLEUS INTERMEDIUS, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovatus; piceo-niger, squamis griseis albidisque intermixtis et setis erectis sat brevibus sat validis vestitus, antennis pedibusque (femoribus subinfuscatis exceptis) sordide testaceis; scapo ultra oculum manifeste attingenti; rostro quam caput vix longiori carina mediana instructo; prothorace sat transverso sat crasse ruguloso, lateribus rotundatis, postice truncato antice subemarginato; scutello vix manifesto; elytris (? fem. sol.) quam prothorax fere duplo latioribus sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis (exemplorum plus minusve abrasorum) sat convexis. [Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{10}$ lines.

The examples examined appear all to be females, and none of them have any distinct markings, the scales being dull grey obscurely mottled with a paler tint. None of them are very fresh, and it is likely that freshly taken specimens are more or less distinctly and probably very variably marked with a pattern; probably also the convexity of the elytral interstices is little apparent in quite fresh specimens. The characters of this species, however, are quite independent of the squamosity, which is probably too variable to be available for identification. The scape of its antennæ is evidently longer than in *P. comosus*, Germ., and considerably longer than in *P. Hopei*, Schönh., reach-

ing when set back slightly (but distinctly) beyond the back of the eye; the colour of the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi is very distinctly (though not *brightly)* testaceous; the front margin of the prothorax in the middle is distinctly raised and emarginate, and the erect setæ of the upper surface are considerably shorter and stouter than those of *P. comosus*, and about as much longer than those of *P. Hopei*.

I may remark that I believe I know *P. dispar*, Germ., but am not sufficiently confident of the identification to specify its differences from *P. intermedius*, except in respect of characters that are definitely mentioned in the description, among which are the very short erect setæ of its upper surface and the truncate front margin of its prothorax.

The other described species of the genus—*P. ateropterus*, Schönh.,—I do not think that I have seen; if it were not that Schönherr says its rostrum is non-carinate, it might be a dark var. of *P. comosus*, in which case Germar's name would have to be dropped.

Kangaroo Island; taken by Mr. Tepper.

MALEUTERPES (gen.nov. *Brachyderinarum)*.

Caput latum convexum; rostrum quam caput brevius, sat robustum; scrobes rectæ transversæ ab oculis distantes; oculi modici sat rotundati; antennis prothoracis basin vix attingentibus, scapo oculi marginem posticum attingentibus, funiculo 7-articulato, articulis basalibus 2 quam ceteri longioribus, clava distincta brevi; prothorax antice et postice subtruncatus; scutellum distinctum; elytra prothorace sat latiora; pedes sat elongati sat robusti, coxis anticis nonnihil sejunctis, femoribus sat incrassatis (♂ anticis dente elongato spiniformi armatis), tibiis intus ad apicem fortiter mucronatis (♂ intus basin versus dente elongato spiniformi armatis, ♀ intus sinuatis), corbulis posticis apertis, tarsis sat brevibus, unguiculis connatis; metasternum modicum; segmenta ventralia 3-4 brevia.

The very small species for which I found this genus is remarkable by its anterior coxæ not contiguous, the presence of a large tooth on the front femora and tibiæ of the male, and the mucronate apex of its four anterior tibiæ. It seems to be near *Eutinophœa*, which, however, differs from it *inter alia* by its straight tibiæ and contiguous front coxæ. The head of *Maleuterpes* is very like that of *Eutinophœa* as represented in Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, t. 5, fig. 6, a-b.

MALEUTERPES SPINIPES, sp.nov.

Rufo-fuscus, antennis (clava excepta) pedibusque rufis; supra squamis fuscis cinereisque variegatim ornatus, subtus dense argenteo-cinereo squamosus; prothorace vix transverso, lateribus rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, humeris distinctis, basi subtruncata, interstitiis alternis manifeste convexis. [Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The scales form a more or less distinct variegated pattern. In a well marked example the fuscous scales may be taken as the groundcolour, the cinereous scales covering the legs, the rostrum, and the front and sides of the prothorax, and forming on the elytra a patch on each shoulder and a fascia behind the middle, immediately in front of which the fuscous scales are almost blackish.

N. S. Wales.

EUTHYPHASIS PARVA, sp.nov.

Ferruginea antennis tarsisque piceis, nonnullorum exemplorum corpore toto (elytris femoribus tibiisque exceptis) picescenti; squamis cinereis sparsim vestita; rostro quam latiori fere duplo longiori; squamis in prothorace trilineatim condensatis; hoc quam latiori sat longiori, capite sat crebre nec grosse ruguloso; elytris punctulato-striatis, ad apicem spiniformibus valde productis, singulis macula mediana obliqua albida ornatis. [Long. 3, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

Much like *E. acuta*, Pasc., but *inter alia* much smaller, and having the antennæ entirely blackish.

Victoria; sent to me by Mr. French.

ACALONOMA PUSILLA, sp.nov.

Fusco-ferruginea, corpore subtus rostroque obscuris, squamis cinereis obsolete viridescentibus sat dense vestita; rostro quam latiori duplo longiori; capite prothoraceque sat crebre nec grosse ruguloso; hoc quam latiori paullo longiori; elytris punctulato-striatis, ad apicem breviter spiniformibus, interstitiis planis. [Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{3}{10}$ line.

Very near *A. reducta*, Pasc., but *inter alia* much smaller, and with the elytral interstices not convex; *A. reducta* also has variable black colouring (on the prothorax, suture, &c.) which I do not find in any of the examples of this species before me.

Victoria; sent by Mr. French.

OPHTHALMORYCHUS (gen.nov. *Rhadinosomo* affine).

Elongatum; subcylindricum; caput subcylindricum, quam latius sesquilongius; rostrum capiti longitudine æquale, cum capite æqualiter continuum, a basi usque ad apicem dilatatum, scrobes rectæ valde profundæ oblique deorsum directæ subtus conniventes; antennæ quam caput (rostro incluso) vix longiores, scapo oculum haud attingenti funiculo 7-articulato, articulis omnibus sat brevibus, clava distincta oblonga acuminata; oculi rotundati parvi laterales fortiter granulati longe a prothorace remoti, lamina (ex capite exserta) nonnulla ex parte operti; prothorax minus elongatus (specei typicæ leviter transversus), lobis ocularibus nullis; elytra valde elongata (specei typicæ rostro capite prothoraceque conjunctis longiora) mox ante apicem subito angustata et conjunctim anguste rotundata; coxæ anticæ contiguæ; prosternum ante coxas leviter concavum; metasternum valde elongatum; segmenta ventralia basalia 2 conjuncta quam apicalia 3 subbreviora; femora vix pedunculata; tarsi sat breves sat paralleli, articulo 3° sat fortiter bilobo, unguiculis liberis divergentibus.

The very small insect for which I propose this new name is among the most remarkable *Curculionides* that I have seen. It is

very difficult to place in the *Curculionid* series, but I think it is certainly allied to *Rhadinosomus*, another anomalous form. Its distinctive prothorax (only about $\frac{1}{7}$ of the whole length of the body) gives it a most peculiar facies, and the structure of the head and rostrum are no less abnormal, the former extruding on either side a kind of process like a flap, which lies partly over the eye from behind that organ, and the latter dilating gradually forward from its base in such fashion as to bear a certain resemblance to a funnel, the wide end of which is the apex of the rostrum.

In the Lacordairean classification of the *Curculionides* its place is among the *Brachyderides*, if it can be considered Adelognathous (which I cannot make it out to be, but neither does *Rhadinosomus* appear so to me, though Lacordaire places it in the *Brachyderidæ*). If it be not Adelognathous, I can suggest no better place for it than somewhere near the *Aterpides*, though I know no *Aterpid* in the least resembling it.

Ophthalmorychus angustus, sp.nov.

Elongatus; subcylindricus; piceus, indumento squamoso cinereo dense tectus, antennis nigris; capite rostroque sulco mediano continuo impressis; hoc sparsim pergrosse punctulato; prothorace leviter transverso, antice sat angustato, obscure bisulcato, lateribus pone medium rotundatis; elytris obscure seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis alternis carinatis.

[Long. $2\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

Victoria; Alpine district.

Rhadinosomus tasmanicus, sp.nov.

Piceus vel rufo-piceus, antennis nigris; opacus; capite pone oculos minus elongato, crebre rugulose punctulato; funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} fere duplo longiori; prothorace fere cylindrico, paullo pone apicem latiori, in medio leviter incurvato, toto rugulose punctulato, parte basali transversim rugulosa; elytris quam prothorax fere duplo latioribus, costulatis, interstitiis transversim sat crasse fastigiatis, apicibus

breviter divaricatim productis maculis singulis parvis obscuris aureis ornatis. [Long $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

The opaque coarsely sculptured surface, very short apical "tails" of the elytra, and the basal joint of the funiculus nearly twice as long as the 2nd joint render this species very distinct from its described congeners. In some examples the spot of golden scales on the elytra is entirely wanting—perhaps owing to abrasion—but I am not sure these do not represent a distinct species, as their elytral "tails" are more slender and spine-like and quite devoid of hairs.

Tasmania.

RHADINOSOMUS FRATER, sp.nov.

Rufo-piceus, tibiis dilutioribus, capite antennisque nigricantibus; minus opacus; capite pone oculos retrorsum gradatim angustato, grosse punctulato (interstitiis subtiliter transversim rugatis); funiculi articulis basalibus 2 longitudine sat æqualibus; prothorace quam caput angustiori, ut præcedentis conformato, antice sparsim minus fortiter punctulato postice subtiliter transversim rugato; elytris quam prothorax paullo latioribus, costulatis, interstitiis transversim sat subtiliter fastigiatis, apicibus divaricatim minus breviter productis, singulis macula obliqua mediana laterali ornatis.

[Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{2}{10}$ line (vix).

This species is distinguished from all the previously described Australian *Rhadinosomi* by its head gradually narrowed from the eyes hindward. This character, however, approximates it to the New Zealand *R. acuminatus*, Fab., from which, however (as redescribed by Mr. Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. ii.), it differs *inter alia* by the sculpture of its head, which in *R. acuminatus* is said to have a large shallow fovea between the eyes and to be coarsely punctured in front of the eyes and transversely furrowed on the posterior part, whereas the head of the present insect is not foveate between the eyes and is equally coarsely punctured on its whole surface (less closely behind than in front of the eyes), with no transverse sculpture except under a strong lens some fine

strigosity of the interstices of the punctures. Mr. Waterhouse says that the example he described was reported by the Rev. F. W. Hope to have been named by Fabricius himself.

Victoria.

(OTIORHYNCHINÆ.)

MERIMNETES ÆQUALIFRONS, sp. nov.

Piceus, squamis obscure cinereis dense vestitus; fronte æqualiter leviter convexa; rostro antice albido-squamoso; prothorace antice vix angustato, ruguloso, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis.

♂. Elongato-angustus, elytris quam prothorax parum latioribus.

♀. Minus angustus, elytris quam prothorax sat latioribus.

[Long. 2½, lat. ⅘-1 line.

This species is much like *M. uniformis*, Boh., but may be at once distinguished from it by the absence of the longitudinal sulcus between the eyes and the evidently less convexity of the eyes. The scales clothing the surface are of a dark ashy colour, except on the front of the rostrum, where they are almost white.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

PSOMELES.

I have in my collection examples of a Tasmanian species which appear to me to be probably *P. oblongus*, Blanch. That they are really congeneric with the insect from Tahiti on which the genus *Psomeles* was founded is highly improbable I should say, but I think they are certainly congeneric with *Merimnetes uniformis*, Boh. *Psomeles* is an older name than *Merimnetes*, so that if *P. oblongus*, Blanch., be a true *Psomeles* the name *Merimnetes* would, I think, have to be dropped.

TELENICA.

The following species may I think be placed in this genus, although, as is usually the case with Mr. Pascoe's genera, there

are characters introduced into the generic diagnosis which it seems to me out of the question to regard as generic, and which are not found in the subject of this description. The principal discrepancies are in the antennæ and the prothorax. According to description the antennæ of *Telenica* are "elongate" (without any more precise specification of their length), but in the description of the several parts of the same the scape is said to extend back to the front margin of the prothorax, which indicates their being much shorter than in some allied genera (e g. *Titinia* and *Epherina*). In the insect before me the scape is of the length attributed to that of *Telenica* (which I should call "short" rather than "elongate"), and the rest of the antennæ bearing about the usual proportion to the scape the whole antenna is only about half as long as the whole insect, which I do not think can be rightly called "elongate." In the diagnosis of *Telenica* "prothorax transversus" is given as a generic character; but I cannot think it is rightly treated as such; in the species before me the length and width of the prothorax are equal by measurement (to the eye the length appears greater than the width).

The following are characters in respect of which this species agrees well with the diagnosis of *Telenica:* rostrum not particularly short, narrowed in the middle and with cavernous subapical scrobes which do not extend as far as to the eye; scape of antennæ straight; basal two joints of funiculus longer than the others; prothorax truncate at the base and having strongly rounded sides; scutellum wanting; tarsi moderately elongate; claws free but approximate.

To a casual glance this insect is suggestive, I think, of the *Leptopsides* rather than the *Otiorhynchides*, but its round eyes placed at a distance from the prothorax, together with the complete absence of ocular lobes, require it to be referred to the latter group, in which its short metasternum, open hind corbels, and free claws seem to associate it with the true *Otiorhynchides;* if not admitted to *Telenica* it would, I think, require a new generic name.

TELENICA SUBFASCIATA, sp.nov.

Picea, antennis pedibusque subferrugineis; squamis fuscis cinereis et obscure aurantiacis intermixtis dense vestita; oculis sat magnis minus depressis; prothorace vermiculato-ruguloso, antice sat angustato, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis, longitudine latitudini æquali; elytris subovatis quam prothorax sat latioribus, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat latis subconvexis. [Long. $2\frac{2}{5}$, lat. 1 line.

The cinereous scales have a slight *greenish* tone about the sides of the elytra. On the rostrum and underside the scales are almost entirely cinereous; on the prothorax the cinereous scales may be regarded as the groundcolour, and the fuscous scales as forming a large obscure dorsal spot occupying almost the whole width at the base and with its sides arcuately converging to a point on the front margin; on the elytra the fuscous scales form the groundcolour, the dull orange scales clothe the suture, and the front part of the alternate interstices and the cinereous scales form two indistinct fasciæ, which are joined on the lateral margin a little in front of the middle, whence one of them runs obliquely forward towards the scutellum, and the other obliquely hindward. Each interstice bears a row of fine semi-erect setæ, the individual setæ being of two colours, fuscous and whitish.

The prothorax not wider than long will separate this species from the previously described members of the genus.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

PROXYRUS GIBBICOLLIS, sp.nov.

♂. Niger, squamis cinereis fuscisque intermixtis vestitus; rostro supra longitudinaliter concavo, parte concava carina mediana longitudinali instructa; prothorace valde gibboso (quam *P. lecideosi*, Pasc. multo magis fortiter), utrinque ante medium fere tuberculatim tumido quam elytra latiori, sparsim punctulato; elytris punctulato-striatis, ad basin recurvis et mox pone basin transversim leviter impressis, ad apicem truncatis.

♀. Prothorace multo minus gibboso; elytris postice latioribus; tibiis rufis. [Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{10}$-$1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

Differs from *P. lecideosus*, Pasc., by its peculiarly shaped prothorax, which is almost globular; viewed from the side the curve of the upper outline of the prothorax rises up high above the level of the elytra; a little on either side of the middle line and near the front there is a separate gibbosity independent of that of the general surface; the evidently (though slightly) turned up front margin of the elytra is also a good character. I have not seen *P. abstersus*, Pasc., but it is described as a larger insect, clothed with long setæ; my examples of this species are somewhat abraded but their vestiture does not seem to differ notably from that of *P. lecideosus*.

W. Australia; Carnarvon.

Timareta.

The diagnosis of this genus is thoroughly unsatisfactory, containing little definite information. The scape, for instance, is said to be "elongate" without its length being defined; and yet the genus is said to "lie between *Trachyphlœus* and *Asceparnus*," two genera having the scape shorter than in most *Otiorhynchid* genera, and is "differentiated" from them (not by the different scape but) "by the form of the posterior tarsi" without any description of what the form of the posterior tarsi is.

Reading the description of the species together with Mr. Pascoe's remarks on the genus, I think it is to be understood that its author referred the genus to the *Trachyphlœides*, and this being so (as no Australian species have been referred to other *Trachyphlœid* genera), I think the difficulties of the generic diagnosis may be overcome (or rather evaded)—pending a re-examination of the types—by provisionally attributing to *Timareta* all such Australian *Otiorhynchides* as appertain to the *Trachyphlœid* series, unless, of course, any should turn up presenting very definite distinctive characters.

The species described below are certainly, I think, *Trachyphlœides* (with which apportionment their facies agrees more or less per-

fectly), although I do not think I should like to treat them all as congeneric if I could confidently assign any one of them in particular to *Timareta*. The species, however, which seem to me most likely to be typical *Timaretæ* (the first three described below) can hardly be referred to the *Trachyphlœides* without a remark on the peculiar form of their scrobes, which are neither thoroughly of the *Otiorhynchid* nor of the *Brachyderid* type, but somewhat intermediate between the two. They are not "linear," but neither are they thoroughly "foveiform," and while decidedly "arched" (the lower margin less strongly than the upper, but nevertheless decidedly) they are situated entirely in the upper half of the lateral face of the rostrum, so that their hinder portion, though certainly directed downward, does not reach quite so far downward as the middle of the eye. The following characters, however, which the species in question present in common with the others referred below to the *Trachyphlœides* are entirely in harmony with that reference: hind corbels open; metasternum short; claws free; antennæ shorter than in most of the *Otiorhynchides;* upper surface bearing short stout erect more or less clubbed setæ; tarsi short.

TIMARETA LINEATA, sp.nov.

Minus brevis, subovata; obscure fusca, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; squamis fuscis et niveis intermixtis (his in elytris lineatim condensatis) et setulis crassis erectis brevibus curvatis pallidis vestita; rostro quam caput vix longiori haud angustiori, sat arcuato, a capite modice distincto; scrobes laterales arcuatæ; antennis sat brevibus, prothoracem vix superantibus, scapo oculum vix superanti setuloso; oculis parvis rotundatis parum prominulis grosse granulatis; prothorace leviter transverso, lateribus modice arcuatis; scutello vix distincto; elytris prothorace sesquilatioribus, subtiliter punctulato-striatis, ad basin sinuatis, interstitiis 1° 3° (hoc interrupte) 4ⁱ basi 5° 6° (hujus parte basali excepta) et 7° niveis; prosterno antice subtruncato; segmentis ventralibus 3° 4°que sat brevibus; sutura 1ª ventrali minus arcuata; tarsis brevibus;

corpore subtus ferrugineo ; processu intercoxali lato parallelo antice subtruncato. [Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ line.

The sculpture is almost entirely invisible owing to the density of the scales clothing all parts.

S. Australia ; taken under stones on York's Peninsula, on sandy ground near the sea.

TIMARETA CONCOLOR, sp.nov.

Præcedenti affinis ; oculis magis prominulis ; prothorace vix transverso ; sutura 1ª ventrali magis fortiter arcuata ; fusco-ferruginea squamis concoloribus et setulis ut præcedentis vestita. [Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

In all structural characters not mentioned above this species agrees perfectly with the preceding, but besides being very differently coloured and entirely devoid of markings, the distinctions indicated in the diagnosis are clearly specific. In *T.* (?) *lineata* the eyes project so little from the sides of the head that they are scarcely visible when the insect is viewed from above, while in *T.* (?) *concolor* they are very visible indeed when similarly inspected.

S. Australia ; Eyre's Peninsula.

TIMARETA MUNDA, sp.nov.

Ovalis ; picea ; squamis piceo-brunneis cinereisque intermixtis tecta, et setulis erectis robustis clavatis minus elongatis pallidis vestita ; rostro scrobibus antennis oculis prothoraceque ut *T. lineatæ* conformatis ; elytris brevioribus minus parallelis, interstitiis minus latis. [Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

The cinereous scales are condensed to form on the prothorax two narrow longitudinal lines and on the elytra a short line on either side of the scutellum, while on all the interstices except those near the suture they form a number of small spots ; these markings, however (in the unique type which does not seem to be abraded), are not at all conspicuous as compared with the snowy-white markings of *T. lineata*. From that species the present one is distinguished also by the different pattern formed by its scales

and its much smaller size and less parallel form. From *T. concolor* it differs (as does *T. lineata)* by its less prominent eyes, shorter prothorax, &c. From *T. figurata*, Pasc., and *satellina*, Pasc., it differs *inter alia* by its prothorax not longer than wide, and from *T. crinita*, Pasc., by its much smaller size, &c.

S. Australia; York's Peninsula.

TIMARETA PUSILLA, sp.nov.

Breviter ovata; picea, squamis cinereis et fuscis intermixtis et setis brevibus pallidis erectis vestita, antennis rufescentibus; rostro crasso quam caput haud longiori haud angustiori, a capite sulco transverso distincto; scrobibus lateralibus foveiformibus; antennis prothoracis basin vix attingentibus, scapo oculum vix superanti setuloso; oculis modicis, sat rotundatis, minus convexis, grosse granulatis; prothorace sat transverso, lateribus rotundatis; scutello haud manifesto; elytris prothorace sesquilatioribus, indistincte punctulato-striatis; prosterno antice vix emarginato; segmentis ventralibus 3° 4°que brevibus; sutura 1ª ventrali arcuata; tarsis brevibus; metasterno brevissimo. [Long. $\frac{9}{10}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

All sculpture (except indications of elytral striæ) is completely hidden by dense squamosity, consisting of fuscous and cinereous scales mottling the surface without any distinct pattern.

This species is extremely *Trachyphlœus*-like in form, differing *inter alia* however, from *Trachyphlœus* by the round foveiform scrobes and the transverse sulcus dividing the rostrum from the head. I do not think it altogether satisfactorily placed in association with the preceding three species, but, as I have said above, it seems best for the present to associate together as far as possible the Australian *Trachyphlœides*, leaving their generic treatment for future consideration. Mr. Pascoe has already set the example in this by placing in *Timareta* a species *(T. crinita)* which he says differs from the typical one in having the scape of its antennæ half again as long.

Victoria; sent by Mr. French.

TIMARETA SUBFASCIATA, sp.nov.

Ovalis, postice sat acuminata; piceo-brunnea, squamis brunneis cinereisque intermixtis confertim tecta et setulis erectis validis sat elongatis pallidis vestita; rostro crasso quam caput vix longiori, a capite sulco transverso modice distincto; scrobibus foveiformibus lateralibus nihilominus superne sat manifestis; antennis prothoracis basin vix superantibus, scapo prothoracis apicem attingenti setuloso; oculis ut præcedentis; prothorace leviter transverso, lateribus modice arcuatis; scutello haud manifesto; elytris antice posticeque angustis, lateribus pone basin fere rectis fortiter divergentibus hinc ad apicem arcuatim angustatis, punctulato-striatis, squamis cinereis utrinque juxta suturam ut linea longitudinalis brevis et pone medium utrinque ut fascia obliqua obscura suturam versus abbreviata condensatis; pedibus alternatim brunneo- et cinereo-annulatis; tarsis minus brevibus; metasterno quam præcedentium minus brevi; segmentis ventralibus 3° 4°que brevibus, sutura prima arcuata. [Long. 2, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ line.

Probably Mr. Pascoe would not regard this species as congeneric with the preceding, but it seems to appertain to the *Trachyphlœides* (having open hind corbels, a short metasternum, free claws, comparatively short antennæ, and the surface clothed with erect bristles); its tarsi, however, are somewhat long as compared with those of the *Trachyphlœides*. It is easily recognisable specifically by the peculiar shape of its elytra, which are narrow at the base, the sides diverging for a short distance as straight lines, being at their widest not much behind the base, and thence converging arcuately to the apex. The annulated femora and tibiæ also are very distinctive, as also the distinct (though not very conspicuous) pattern of the elytra. In good specimens the sculpture is entirely hidden by the scales, but in abraded examples the prothorax is seen to be rugulosely punctured and the elytra strongly punctulate-striate with convex interstices.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

MYLLOCERUS TORRIDUS, sp.nov.

Piceus, squamis cinereis confertim æqualiter vestitus; oculis parvis; antennis sat gracilibus, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^us^ paullo breviori; rostro quadrato quam caput haud angustiori; prothorace fortiter transverso antice sat fortiter angustato, lateribus subconcavis, basi fortiter bisinuata; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis; femoribus omnibus dentibus singulis armatis. [Long. 2½, lat. 1 line.

In Mr. Pascoe's tabulation of the Australian species of *Myllocerus* (E.M.M. VI. 1869) this species falls beside *M. nasutus*, Pasc., from which it differs *inter alia* by its much smaller size and the 2nd joint of its antennal funicle longer than the basal joint. Also probably resembles *M. modestus*, Pasc., described subsequently to the tabulation, but not in terms precise enough to allow of its being placed in the tabulation. *M. modestus* seems, however, to differ from this species in its rostrum being "in medio excavatum" and in the interstices of its elytral striæ being "elevata"; in the present species the interstices are flat near the base, but become a little convex near the apex.

Northern Territory of S. Australia; Port Darwin.

MYLLOCERUS BOVILLI, sp.nov.

Piceus, squamis viridi-griseis fuscisque maculatim intermixtis vestitus, pedibus obscure rufo-testaceis; oculis sat magnis; antennis sat gracilibus, funiculi articulis basilibus 2 inter se æqualibus; rostro minus lato supra longitudinaliter concavo; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) plus quam duplo latiori, antice fortiter emarginato, lateribus vix arcuatis, basi fortiter bisinuata; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis; femoribus anticis fere muticis; corpore subtus dense griseo-squamoso. [Long. 2-3, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$-$1\frac{1}{10}$ lines.

In a fresh specimen the greenish-grey scales may be taken as furnishing the groundcolour of the upper surface. The fuscous scales form the following markings—a very broad median vitta on the prothorax and a great number of elongate irregularly

transverse blotches on the elytra so disposed that their total area is scarcely different from that of the greenish-grey scales (so that the elytra might almost as well be described as "fuscous, with a great number of elongate irregularly transverse greenish-grey blotches").

The emargination of the front of the prothorax would perhaps justify the creation of a new generic name for this insect, but as I cannot find any other structural peculiarity I think I may call it a *Myllocerus*, of which genus it has entirely the facies.

In Mr. Pascoe's tabulation (referred to above) this species must stand, I think, beside *M. aphthosus*, Pasc., from which it differs *inter alia* by its smaller size and the entire absence of any "golden" tone of colour; also (presumably) by the emargination of the front of its prothorax. It also perhaps resembles *M. chrysideus*, Pasc., (not tabulated), but differs *inter alia* by its longitudinally concave rostrum. Herr Faust says that *M. chrysideus* is a *Cyphicerus* (S.E.Z. 1890, p. 66); however that may be, the present insect certainly cannot be referred to *Cyphicerus*, its hind corbels being open.

Northern Territory of S. Australia; taken by the late Dr. Bovill, at Port Darwin.

MYLLOCERUS SPECIOSUS, sp.nov.

Niger vel piceus, squamis nigro-fuscis et læte viridibus maculatim intermixtis vestitus, pedibus antennisque obscure rufescentibus; oculis sat magnis; antennis sat gracilibus, funiculi articulis basalibus 2 inter se sat æqualibus; rostro sat lato subquadrato, supra vix concavo linea subtili longitudinali elevata instructo; prothorace sat transverso antice leviter angustato, lateribus vix arcuatis, basi fortiter bisinuata; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix planis; femoribus omnibus dentibus singulis armatis.

[Long. $2\frac{1}{5}$-$2\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$-1 line.

The blackish scales are the prevalent ones and form the ground-colour. The green scales are vaguely sprinkled over the head and rostrum, form a wide median vitta on the prothorax and densely

clothe the sides of that segment, are condensed to form a number of spots irregularly placed all over the elytra and are vaguely spotted over the undersurface.

This species is characterised by the rich bright green (neither pale nor golden) of its squamose markings. In Mr. Pascoe's tabulation (referred to above) it must be placed, I think, beside *M. nasutus*, Pasc., owing to the form of its rostrum, which, however, is not quite so broad and quadrate as in *M. torridus*, Blackb. It does not seem to be very near any of the species from Cape York subsequently described by Mr. Pascoe. Abraded examples are almost black, and the elytral interstices in these are seen to be somewhat convex.

Sent by Mr. French as from Tasmania and W. Australia.

(EREMNINÆ.)

PEPHRICUS VITTATICEPS, sp.nov.

Obscurus, squamis fuscis testaceisque et setis suberectis recurvis vestitus, rostri apice et antennis plus minusve rufo-testaceis; rostro antrorsum minus angustato, supra sat plano, scrobibus supernis, approximatis; oculis ovalibus infra vix acuminatis; capite mediana vitta testacea ornato et oculis squamis testaceis intus marginatis; prothorace leviter transverso, lateribus modice arcuatis; scutello nullo; elytris quam prothorax tertia parte latioribus, basi leviter emarginatis, sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, lateribus modice rotundatis.

[Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$-$1\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

The structural characters are identical with those of *Pephricus squalidus*, Blackb., (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1892, p. 231), which this species much resembles but from which it differs *inter alia* by its considerably smaller size, the conspicuous testaceous markings of its head, and the better defined sculpture of its elytra. Regarding the fuscous scales as forming the groundcolour, the testaceous scales almost cover the rostrum and form the markings already described on the head, two interrupted vittæ on the prothorax, and a number of small spots on the elytra. The

condensed in three vittæ on the prothorax and the former about the base and sides of the elytra. This insect may, however, be at once distinguished from all its hitherto described congeners by the number and arrangement of the spines on its elytra, which are (besides the usual post-humeral spine) as follows: three on each elytron placed in a series running obliquely hindward from the middle of the width (as seen from above) of the elytron a little in front of the middle of the length nearly to a point on the suture just above the hind declivity, and one placed just outside the middle spine of the oblique series.

The sculpture of the front half of the elytra, moreover, is less longitudinal and more transverse than in any other *Catasarcus* known to me; that of the hinder half consists of rows of large punctures filled with ferruginous or whitish scales, while the vestiture of the interstices is of a brownish colour.

W. Australia; Gnarlbine; sent by Mr. French.

Polyphrades rostralis, sp.nov.

♂. Sat breviter ovalis; piceus, dense cupreo-cinereo-squamosus, antennis (clava excepta) tibiis tarsisque subferrugineis; rostro subtilissime 3-carinatis (carinis sub squamas abditis), capite obscure sat sparsim punctulato; oculis elongato-ovalibus subtiliter granulatis; antennis in rostri parte superiori insertis, scapo oculum vix attingenti intus ad apicem laminato-producto, funiculi articulis basalibus 2 inter se longitudine sat æqualibus; prothorace quam elytra vix angustiori, antice sat fortiter angustato, quam longiori tertia parte latiori, crebre subtiliter ruguloso, lateribus sat arcuatis; elytris ad basin haud marginatis et quam prothoracis basis haud latioribus, a basi ad apicem (leviter arcuatim) angustatis, punctulato-striatis, puncturis in striis sat sparsim positis, interstitiis latis vix convexis, humeris vix prominulis; tibiis anticis leviter flexuosis; corbulis posticis haud plane apertis.

♀. A mari vix differt nisi elytris ovalibus ad latera magis arcuatis quam prothorax sat latioribus, pedibus anticis paullo brevioribus. [Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$-$4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$-$1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

This species is a near ally of *P. longipennis*, Pasc., and *satelles*, Blackb. It differs, *inter alia*, from *P. longipennis* by the considerably shorter scape of its antennæ, which is prolonged at the apex (in both sexes) in a kind of lamina, as though it were continued on the inner side beyond the insertion of the base of the 2nd joint (this character is scarcely indicated in the male—not at all in the female—of *P. longipennis*), its rostrum narrower between the antennæ (they being inserted more on the upper surface), the sculpture of the rostrum so fine as to be quite hidden by the scales in a fresh specimen, the finer and closer rugulosity of the prothorax, the absence of a distinct reflexed basal margin of the elytra, &c. From *satelles* also it differs by some of the above characters, and also especially by the basal two joints of its antennæ being of equal length. The suture of its elytra is not carinate behind. The ash-coloured scales of the surface have in some lights a coppery tone, and some of those on the legs and underside are slightly greenish.

It appears to me almost certain that *Oops pistor*, Germ., is a species allied to the present insect, and I incline to think that the description was founded on a small example of *Polyphrades longipennis*, Pasc. In colouring it agrees very well with *P. rostralis*, but is said to have its elytra "margined with a carina at the apex," of which I find no trace in *rostralis*. The apex of the elytra in *longipennis* agrees fairly with Germar's description, and I have seen small brightly coloured examples which do not differ much from the description in other respects.

S. Australia.

Polyphrades fulvus, sp.nov.

♂. Ovalis, sat elongatus; piceus vel niger, squamis obscure fulvis et setis brevibus subclavatis suberectis sat dense vestitus; rostro quam caput paullo longiori, supra 3-carinato; oculis elongato-ovalibus minus subtiliter (quam *P. nitidilabris*, Germ. vix minus fortiter) granulatis; antennis modicis, scapo oculum fere superanti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^us^

fere duplo longiori; prothorace quam elytra nullo modo angustiori, antice sat angustato, quam longiori fere tertia parte latiori, sat fortiter sat transversim ruguloso, lateribus sat rotundatis; scutello vix distincto; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sub squamas leviter convexis, basi minus distincte marginata haud reflexa quam prothoracis basis haud latiori, sutura postice sat convexa nullo modo carinata; corbulis posticis haud plane apertis.

♀. Prothorace quam elytra sat angustiori.

[Long. 3-4½, lat. 1⅕-1⅘ lines.

Another member of the *longipennis* group differing *inter alia* from *longipennis* and *rostralis* by the strong transverse rugulosity of its prothorax, from *satelles* by its elytra being devoid of a reflexed basal margin, and from *modestus* by the prothorax of the male fully as wide by measurement (to the eye it appears still wider) as the elytra.

Victoria; Alpine district.

Polyphrades modestus, sp.nov.

♂. Sat breviter ovalis; niger, squamis cinereis (in corpore subtus argenteo-tinctis) undique dense vestitus et setis brevissimis suberectis instructus; rostro quam caput vix longiori, supra 3-carinato; oculis elongato-ovalibus sat subtiliter (fere ut *P. longipennis*, Pasc.) granulatis; antennis robustis modice elongatis, scapo oculum medium attingenti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^us^ dimidia parte (hoc quam 3^us^ haud multo) longiori; prothorace quam elytra angustiori, antice parum angustato, quam longiori sat latiori, minus crebre minus crasse (sub squamas minus distincte) granulatim ruguloso, lateribus leviter arcuatis; scutello vix distincto; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis, basi haud marginata quam prothoracis basis vix latiori, sutura postice haud carinata; corbulis posticis haud plane apertis.

♀. Quam ♂ paullo robustiori et latiori; elytris prothoraci proportione latioribus. [Long. 3-3½ lines.

This species is another member of the *longipennis* group, in all of which I notice the corbels of the hind tibiæ are not quite so simply open as in others of the genus; this is owing to the external face of the tibia being a little gibbous just before the apex, but the margin of the tarsal aperture is not bent inward beyond the general external outline of the tibia as it is when cavernous (in *Leptops*, &c.). This species *inter alia* differs from *P. longipennis* and *satelles* by the absence of a defined basal margin of the elytra, and *inter alia* from *P. rostralis* by the much longer and more slender scape of its antennæ. Owing to its short oval form it has somewhat the facies of *Strophosomus*.

S. Australia; Port Augusta.

Polyphrades tibialis, sp.nov.

♂. Elongato-ovalis; piceo-niger, squamis fusco-ferrugineis et setis brevibus erectis plus minusve vestitus; rostro longitudinaliter subtiliter 3-carinato; capite minus crebre punctulato; oculis elongato-ovalibus; funiculi articulo basali 2° 3°que conjunctis longitudine æquali, scapo oculum haud superanti; prothorace quam elytra multo latiori, antice sat fortiter angustato, quam longiori dimidio latiori, ad latera valde rotundato-ampliato, crebre minus crasse (in disco transversim, latera versus magis granulatim) ruguloso; elytris ad basin linea subtili cariniformi marginatis et quam prothoracis basis parum latioribus, mox pone basin angustatis, striatis, striis flexuosis cancellato-punctulatis, interstitiis convexis, humeris extrorsum prominentibus; tibiis anticis flexuosis, intus infra medium late profunde emarginatis et ad apicem valde angulato-dilatatis. [Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{7}{10}$ lines.

This species (at any rate its male) differs from any other of the genus yet described by its extraordinary front tibiæ, which are flexuous externally and on the inner side are scooped out by a deep emargination in nearly the whole of their lower half, but at the apex are suddenly dilated inward into a large triangular process. The great size of the prothorax (by measurement decidedly wider than and more than half as long as the elytra) is

also a notable character, and the strongly flexuous striæ of its elytra distinguish it from many of its congeners. The eyes are moderately finely granulated and the elytral suture is not carinate behind.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

Polyphrades fortis, sp.nov.

♂. Elongatus; ater (exemplo typico glabro, lateribus dense cinereo-squamosis exceptis); rostro sat fortiter 5-carinato; capite crebre subtilissime punctulato; oculis elongato-ovalibus minus subtiliter (fere ut *P. nitidilabris*, Germ.) granulatis; antennis sat gracilibus modice elongatis, scapo oculi partem posteriorem attingenti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^us^ fere duplo longiori; prothorace quam elytra vix angustiori, antice fortiter angustato, quam longiori quarta parte latiori, crebre subtilissime punctulato et foveis obscuris elongatis (in disco sparsissime ad latera magis crebre) impresso, lateribus sat arcuatis; scutello minuto; elytris ad basin sat fortiter reflexo-marginatis et quam prothoracis basis vix latioribus, ad angulos anticos extrorsum dentiformibus (latitudine majori ante medium posita), seriatim crasse punctulatis, interstitiis planis (7° juxta apicem sat fortiter carinato excepto); pedibus anticis sat elongatis, horum tibiis leviter flexuosis.

[Long. 7, lat. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

A very *Cherrus*-like species, but with its antennal scape not long enough to reach the back of the eye. The specimen described is entirely glabrous except on the undersurface and on the sides of the prothorax which are thinly sprinkled with cinereous scales, and on the sides of the elytra which bear a wide vitta covering the external three interstices of densely packed cinereous scales. It is possible that the general absence of squamosity is due to abrasion (though I think not), but in any case the species is easily recognisable by its large size, elytra strongly margined at the base with dentiform humeral angles, antennal characters, &c., and the vestiture of a *Polyphrades* ought never to be relied on for a specific character owing to its extremely deciduous nature. The prothorax

until measured looks quite as long as wide. The suture is not cariniform behind.

Victoria.

POLYPHRADES LAMINATUS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; niger vel fusco-niger vel obscure ferrugineus squamis concoloribus et setis brevissimis suberectis vestitus, et squamis pallidis vel aureis irroratus; rostro quam caput parum longiori (sub squamas leviter 3-carinato), lamina apicali maxima apicem totum ultra antennarum basin tegenti; oculis elongato-ovalibus minus subtiliter (quam *P. nitidilabris*, Germ. fere magis fortiter) granulatis; antennis robustis modice elongatis, scapo oculum medium paullo superanti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^us^ paullo longiori et crassiori; prothorace quam elytra sat angustiori, antice modice angustato, quam longiori plus quam tertia parte latiori, crebre obscure tuberculato-ruguloso (tuberculis planatis subocellatis), lateribus sat arcuatis; scutello punctiformi; elytris ovalibus, striatis, striis sat fortiter subcancellato-punctulatis, interstitiis planatis, basi vix marginata haud reflexa, quam prothoracis basis vix latiori, sutura postice haud carinata.

♂. Tarsorum anticorum unguiculis fere normalibus, ceterorum valde inæqualibus.

♀. Unguiculis omnibus inæqualibus; elytris paullo magis late ovalibus. [Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. 1-$1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

This remarkable species may be at once known by its peculiar claws [those of the front tarsi being very little different from the ordinary *Polyphrades* type (especially in the male), while on the intermediate tarsi one of the claws is very considerably shorter than the other, and on the hind tarsi one claw is still more diminished in proportion to the other] and by the great size of the apical plate on the rostrum, which occupies the whole surface from the level of the base of the antennæ and extends hindward, more or less narrowing from that point, its front apex being emarginate.

also a notable character, and the strongly flexuous striæ of its elytra distinguish it from many of its congeners. The eyes are moderately finely granulated and the elytral suture is not carinate behind.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

POLYPHRADES FORTIS, sp.nov.

♂. Elongatus; ater (exemplo typico glabro, lateribus dense cinereo-squamosis exceptis); rostro sat fortiter 5-carinato; capite crebre subtilissime punctulato; oculis elongato-ovalibus minus subtiliter (fere ut *P. nitidilabris*, Germ.) granulatis; antennis sat gracilibus modice elongatis, scapo oculi partem posteriorem attingenti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^us^ fere duplo longiori; prothorace quam elytra vix angustiori, antice fortiter angustato, quam longiori quarta parte latiori, crebre subtilissime punctulato et foveis obscuris elongatis (in disco sparsissime ad latera magis crebre) impresso, lateribus sat arcuatis; scutello minuto; elytris ad basin sat fortiter reflexo-marginatis et quam prothoracis basis vix latioribus, ad angulos anticos extrorsum dentiformibus (latitudine majori ante medium posita), seriatim crasse punctulatis, interstitiis planis (7° juxta apicem sat fortiter carinato excepto); pedibus anticis sat elongatis, horum tibiis leviter flexuosis.

[Long. 7, lat. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

A very *Cherrus*-like species, but with its antennal scape not long enough to reach the back of the eye. The specimen described is entirely glabrous except on the undersurface and on the sides of the prothorax which are thinly sprinkled with cinereous scales, and on the sides of the elytra which bear a wide vitta covering the external three interstices of densely packed cinereous scales. It is possible that the general absence of squamosity is due to abrasion (though I think not), but in any case the species is easily recognisable by its large size, elytra strongly margined at the base with dentiform humeral angles, antennal characters, &c., and the vestiture of a *Polyphrades* ought never to be relied on for a specific character owing to its extremely deciduous nature. The prothorax

until measured looks quite as long as wide. The suture is not cariniform behind.

Victoria.

POLYPHRADES LAMINATUS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; niger vel fusco-niger vel obscure ferrugineus squamis concoloribus et setis brevissimis suberectis vestitus, et squamis pallidis vel aureis irroratus; rostro quam caput parum longiori (sub squamas leviter 3-carinato), lamina apicali maxima apicem totum ultra antennarum basin tegenti; oculis elongato-ovalibus minus subtiliter (quam *P. nitidilabris*, Germ. fere magis fortiter) granulatis; antennis robustis modice elongatis, scapo oculum medium paullo superanti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^us^ paullo longiori et crassiori; prothorace quam elytra sat angustiori, antice modice angustato, quam longiori plus quam tertia parte latiori, crebre obscure tuberculato-ruguloso (tuberculis planatis subocellatis), lateribus sat arcuatis; scutello punctiformi; elytris ovalibus, striatis, striis sat fortiter subcancellato-punctulatis, interstitiis planatis, basi vix marginata haud reflexa, quam prothoracis basis vix latiori, sutura postice haud carinata.

♂. Tarsorum anticorum unguiculis fere normalibus, ceterorum valde inæqualibus.

♀. Unguiculis omnibus inæqualibus; elytris paullo magis late ovalibus. [Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. 1-$1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

This remarkable species may be at once known by its peculiar claws [those of the front tarsi being very little different from the ordinary *Polyphrades* type (especially in the male), while on the intermediate tarsi one of the claws is very considerably shorter than the other, and on the hind tarsi one claw is still more diminished in proportion to the other] and by the great size of the apical plate on the rostrum, which occupies the whole surface from the level of the base of the antennæ and extends hindward, more or less narrowing from that point, its front apex being emarginate.

The above characters do not agree satisfactorily with the characters of any hitherto described genus. The species is, however, extremely closely allied to a West Australian insect which has only one claw on each tarsus, and which I take to be *Essolithna pluviata*, Pasc. But the examples now before me can hardly be referred to *Essolithna*, of which its author says, "the one-clawed tarsi is the most trenchant character of this genus, which in habit (sic) closely resembles *Polyphrades*," nor, I am quite confident, can it be rightly separated generically from the species mentioned above as having one-clawed tarsi. Hence I conclude that *Essolithna* must either be regarded as inseparable from *Polyphrades* or re-characterised. I should not be justified in re-characterising it without seeing a type named by its author, and therefore must fall back on referring to *Polyphrades* (in the Lacordairean sense) this present species, at the same time feeling little doubt that its proper place is beside the species which Pascoe called *Essolithna pluviata* and that which I have named *E. seriata* (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. xvi., p. 50) in spite of their tarsi having only one claw. This species is very different from *Esmelina*, Pasc., by its rostral lamina, &c., although resembling it by its unequal claws.

S. Australia; Eyre's and York's Peninsulas.

POLYPHRADES PICTUS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; niger; squamis fuscis cinereis et cupreis intermixtis et setis brevissimis clavatis suberectis dense vestita, antennis pedibusque fuscis, his cinereo-variegatis; rostro quam caput vix longiori, supra 3-carinato, ad basin transversim sulcato; oculis elongato-ovalibus minus subtiliter (fere ut *P. nitidilabris*, Germ.) granulatis; antennis robustis modice elongatis, scapo oculum fere superanti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} sat longiori et crassiori; prothorace antice minus angustato, fere ut *P. laminati* sculpturato, lateribus sat arcuatis; scutello punctiformi; elytris ovalibus, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sub squamas sat convexis, basi subtiliter marginata haud reflexa, quam prothoracis basis vix latiori, sutura postice haud carinata.

♂. Prothorace quam longiori vix latiori quam elytra vix angustiori.

♀. Prothorace quam longiori sat latiori, quam elytra sat angustiori. [Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 1-$1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

This species is a typical *Polyphrades* nearest perhaps to *P. nitidilabris*, Germ., but very different from it. It is exceptionally prettily marked among its usually dull-coloured congeners. A well-marked example has the head mottled with fuscous and whitish, the prothorax with fuscous and coppery, the elytra with fuscous-coppery and cinereous, the underside with fuscous and coppery, and the legs with fuscous and whitish scales. On the elytra, regarding fuscous as the groundcolour, the cinereous scales form a few small irregularly placed spots, and the coppery scales run in irregular lines down the interstices, that on the suture being the most continuous and conspicuous.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula; on *Casuarina*.

Polyphrades inconspicuus, sp.nov.

♂. Ovalis; minus latus; fuscus vel piceus, squamis albidis (supra aliis fuscis plus minusve crebre intermixtis) et setis brevissimis suberectis dense vestitus, nonnullorum exemplorum tibiis tarsisque plus minusve rufescentibus; rostro quam caput vix longiori, supra sub squamas 3-carinato, ad basin leviter (fere ut *P. nitidilabris*) transversim impresso; oculis ovalibus depressis subtiliter granulatis (quam *P. nitidilabris* magis depressis magis subtiliter granulatis); antennis modicis, scapo oculi marginem posticum attingenti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} crassiori et sesquilongiori; prothorace quam elytra tertia parte angustiori, antice vix angustato, quam longiori fere dimidia parte latiori, modice punctulato-ruguloso (haud multo aliter quam *P. nitidilabris*), lateribus sat rotundatis; scutello fere nullo; elytris punctulato striatis, interstitiis sat planis, basi haud marginata quam prothoracis basis vix latiori, sutura paullo convexa, sed haud distincte carinata.

♀. Elytris magis late ovalibus. [Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$-2, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$-$\frac{9}{10}$ line.

This little species is more distinctly marked with a pattern than is usual in the genus. In a fresh bright example the underside is densely clothed with white scales, and the upper surface is mottled with fuscous and whitish scales in almost equal proportions, so distributed, however, that the head and rostrum and the sides of the prothorax and elytra are almost white, that the colours run in somewhat indistinct vittæ on the disc of the prothorax, and that there is a short more or less distinct white vitta on either side of the scutellum, while the femora are ringed with white, the white scales being apparently the first to disappear under abrasion. Specimens in inferior preservation have few of the white markings.

Victoria; sent by Mr. French.

Polyphrades perplexus, sp.nov.

♂. Breviter ovalis; piceus, tibiis rufescentibus; squamis fulvis albidisque intermixtis vestitus; rostro a capite vix distincto, quam caput vix longiori, latissimo, quam latiori vix longiori, planato, sub squamas in medio carinato, lamina nitida apicali parva minus distincta; oculis ovalibus sat subtiliter (quam *P. nitidilabris* magis subtiliter) granulatis, depressis; antennis modicis, scapo oculi marginem posticum attingenti, funiculi articulo basali brevi quam 2^{us} (et hoc quam 3^{us}) parum longiori; prothorace quam elytra horum quinta parte angustiori, antice parum angustato, quam longiori tertia parte latiori, sub squamas sat sparsim minus fortiter vix rugulose punctulato, lateribus sat arcuatis; scutello minuto; elytris sat fortiter (sub squamas minus perspicue) punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis, basi haud marginata quam prothoracis basis haud latiori, sutura haud carinata.

♀. Latet. [Long. 2, lat. 1 line.

The short oval form and very wide rostrum not very distinct from the head and with its apical plate small and little conspicuous are characters that in combination distinguish this species very readily. The scales on my example are a little rubbed, so that I

cannot describe their arrangement very exactly; but I can say that the fulvous scales are the prevalent ones and that the whitish scales are condensed on the sides of the prothorax and elytra.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

Polyphrades lætus, sp.nov.

♂. Sat breviter ovalis; piceus, antennis tarsisque rufescentibus; squamis fuscis albidisque (his in exemplis recentibus fere plumbeis vel etiam pallide viridibus) intermixtis vestitus; rostro a capite sat distincto, quam caput vix longiori, supra 3-carinato, lamina apicali sat magna; oculis ovalibus minus subtiliter (fere ut *P. nitidilabris)* granulatis, sat depressis; antennis modicis, scapo oculum paullo superanti, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} fere duplo (hoc quam 3^{us} haud multo) longiori; prothorace quam elytra sat angustiori, antice sat angustato, quam longiori tertia parte latiori, sub squamas crasse ruguloso, lateribus sat rotundatis; scutello minuto; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat latis sat planis, basi haud marginata quam prothoracis basis vix latiori, sutura leviter convexa nullo modo carinata.

♀. Elytris magis late ovalibus. [Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$-$1\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

The principal characters of this species are—form short, oval, antennal scape reaching back a little beyond the eye (nearly to the prothorax), upper surface with more attractive markings than is usual in the genus, antennæ and tarsi of a bright ferruginous tone. In a well-marked specimen the prevailing scales are those of a whitish colour, with a pale green (not at all metallic) or leaden tint, and the fuscous scales form the following markings (which, however, are by no means sharply defined)—two large blotches on the vertex, two vittæ on the disc of the prothorax, a very suffused and irregular space on each elytron occupying the greater part of the 2nd and 3rd interstices. I have submitted an example of this insect to Mr. Pascoe, who returned it as unknown to him.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

The following table exhibits some of the distinctive characters of the species described above. For the sake of comparison I have included a few previously described species.

A. Hind corbels subcavernous.
  B. Basal joint of funiculus longer than 2nd.
    C. Prothorax more or less closely rugulose.
      D. Elytra margined at base.
        E. Elytra at apex margined with a carina..... *longipennis*, Pasc.
        EE. Elytra at apex normal..... *satelles*, Blackb.
      DD. Elytra not margined at base.
        E. Pubescence bright fulvous..... *fulvus*, Blackb.
        EE. Pubescence whitish..... *modestus*, Blackb.
    CC. Prothorax (saving a few remotely and irregularly placed rugulosities) smooth..... *fortis*, Blackb.
  BB. Basal two joints of funiculus equal *inter se*..... *rostralis*, Blackb.
AA. Hind corbels normal.
  B. Apical plate of rostrum normal.
    C. Head not or scarcely strigose longitudinally.
      D. Rostrum well distinguished from head.
        E. Size not very small (not less than long. 3 lines, rostr. incl.).
          F. Basal joint of funiculus more than three times as long as wide..... *tibialis*, Blackb.
          FF. Basal joint of funiculus about twice as long as wide..... *nitidilabris*, Germ.

EE. Size very small (long. 2 lines or less).

F. Antennæ entirely bright ferruginous in colour..... *lætus*, Blackb.

FF. Antennæ of much darker colour..... *inconspicuus*, Blackb.

DD. Rostrum continuous with head, its apical plate little developed.

E. Basal joint of funiculus more than twice as long as wide *tumidulus*, Blackb.

EE. Basal joint of funiculus much less than twice as long as wide..... *perplexus*, Blackb.

CC. Head very conspicuously strigose longitudinally.

D. Elytra bearing a very conspicuous large white spot..... *biplagiatus*, Pasc.

DD. Elytra without conspicuous white markings..... ..... *pictus*, Blackb.

BB. Apical plate of rostrum very large *laminatus*, Blackb.

(ERIRHININÆ.)

RHACHIODES SIMPLEX, sp.nov.

Brevis: latus; *Erytennæ* forma haud multo dissimilis; piceus, supra squamis testaceo-brunneis et nonnullis fuscis (his varie indeterminate intermixtis) densissime vestitus; subtus dense albido-squamosus; rostro quam prothorax sat longiori, sat cylindrico, leviter arcuato, punctulato; capite prothoraceque sparsim punctulatis (puncturis maculas minutas nigras inter squamas simulantibus); hoc vix transverso supra æquali antice leviter constricto; scutello minuto albido; elytris punctulato-striatis (puncturis sat magnis sat remote positis), interstitiis vix convexis, 2° ante medium 4° pone medium

tuberculo nigro sat magno ornatis, humeris fere ut *R. bicaudati*, Boisd., sed antrorsum magis productis.

[Long. (rostr. excl.) 2, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

This species must I think be referred to *Rhachiodes* (in spite of a considerable difference between its outline and that of most of the previously described members of the genus) on account of the following structural characters : Antennal funicle 7-jointed, scape not quite reaching eye, scrobes straight (median or slightly antemedian), eyes finely facetted, ocular lobes of prothorax distinct, elytra tuberculate, ventral segment 2 longer than 3 and 4 together, femora unarmed, tibiæ mucronate at apex, tarsi wide and comparatively short, their claw joint projecting not much beyond the lobes of the 3rd joint. I should judge that it is structurally near *R. signaticollis*, Chev., and *nigropunctatus*, Chev., which their author seems to regard as forming a distinct section of *Rhachiodes*.

The peculiar tuberculation of the elytra renders this insect very easily recognisable, each elytron having no inequalities except the humeral callus and two small but very conspicuous black tubercles, one (the larger of the two) on the 2nd interstice at or slightly in front of its middle, the other on the 4th interstice a little nearer to the apex. The general squamosity, which is very dense, is of a pale testaceous-brown colour, variably clouded with a darker shade. The 2nd joint of the funiculus is considerably shorter than the first and not much longer than the 3rd.

S. Australia.

Bagous Australasiæ, sp.nov.

Piceus, squamis griseo-albidis vestitus, in elytrorum utroque macula albida transversa paullo pone medium posita, pedibus antennisque (harum apice infuscato) rufescentibus ; rostro quam prothorax (maris sat manifeste feminæ vix) breviori ; prothorace pone apicem sat fortiter constricto, leviter canaliculato ; elytris fortiter striatis, interstitiis subconvexis.

[Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ line.

Seems to be a typical *Bagous*,—a genus not previously reported from Australia. Coloured very much like *B. inceratus*, Gyll., but

with a whitish spot on each elytron placed almost as in *Hydronomus alismatis*, Marsh. The shape of the prothorax is almost as in *B. inceratus*, but its sides are less rounded and the constriction is further from the front margin. The sculpture of the elytra is almost exactly as in *B. subcarinatus*, Gyll., except that the striæ are less distinctly punctured, but their outline is as in *B. inceratus*.

S. Australia; Murray Bridge; in marshy places on the banks of the Murray.

Bagous Adelaidæ, sp.nov.

Piceo-niger, pube subtilissima dilutiori et setulis brevibus albidis sparsim (? exemplo typico abraso) vestitus, pedibus antennis (harum parte apicali excepta) et rostri apice rufescentibus; rostro (exempli typici) quam prothorax sat breviori subtilissime punctulato; capite subtiliter ruguloso inter oculos profunde sulcato; prothorace crebre subtilius punctulato vix transverso pone apicem sat fortiter constricto, late leviter canaliculato; elytris subtilissime rugulosis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis convexis (alternis quam cetera magis fortiter); prosterno ante coxas profunde excavato; corpore subtus crebre leviter punctulato; segmento ventrali basali antice late rotundato. [Long. 2, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

The deep excavation (with strongly elevated sides) of the prosternum and the rounded intercoxal process of the abdomen are noticeable characters of this insect. The anterior four tibiæ are denticulate within.

S. Australia. In flood refuse of the Torrens.

(ATTELABIN.E.)

Euops Victoriensis.

Sat brevis; nitida; nigra, vix ænescens; oculis haud contiguis; capite prothoraceque minus fortiter minus crebre punctulatis; elytris sat fortiter (apicem versus obsolete) punctulato-striatis, interstitiis latis sat planis; pygidio sat grosse sat crebre punctulato. [Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$-$1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$-$\frac{7}{10}$ line.

The entirely uniform black colour of this species distinguishes it at once from all its described Australian congeners.

Victoria; Alpine district.

LONGICORNES.

Monohammus French, Blackb.

Mr. French has recently presented me with an example of *Monohammus* from the McDonnell Ranges which is evidently the male of this species. It is considerably smaller than its female (long. 8 lines) and bears considerable resemblance to *M. ovinus*, Pasc., but differs from it by its elytra less narrowed from the base hindward and truncate at their apex, and by its antennæ having their basal joints scarcely dilated.